

A wide-angle photograph of a charming French street. The street is paved with cobblestones and lined with historic stone buildings. On the left, a building features colorful murals in its windows. On the right, a building has a balcony with ornate wrought-iron railings. In the foreground, there are planters with greenery and a few parked motorcycles. In the background, a grand building with a clock tower and a flagpole stands prominently under a clear blue sky. The scene is bright and sunny, with people walking and sitting at outdoor cafe tables.

FRANCE

By Deven, Chis, Jayden, and Owen

A photograph of a modern tram on a cobblestone street in a European city. In the background, a large Gothic cathedral with two prominent towers is visible. The street is decorated with green garlands hanging from the buildings. The tram is silver and blue, and the text is overlaid on the image.

COMMON WAYS OF GETTING AROUND

Public Transportation(Buses, Taxis and Tramways) Cars, Bicycles and Walking

What Percentage of the Population Uses Each of These Modes of Transportation?

Public transportation:
14%

Cars: 80%

Self - service bikes: 3
- 4%

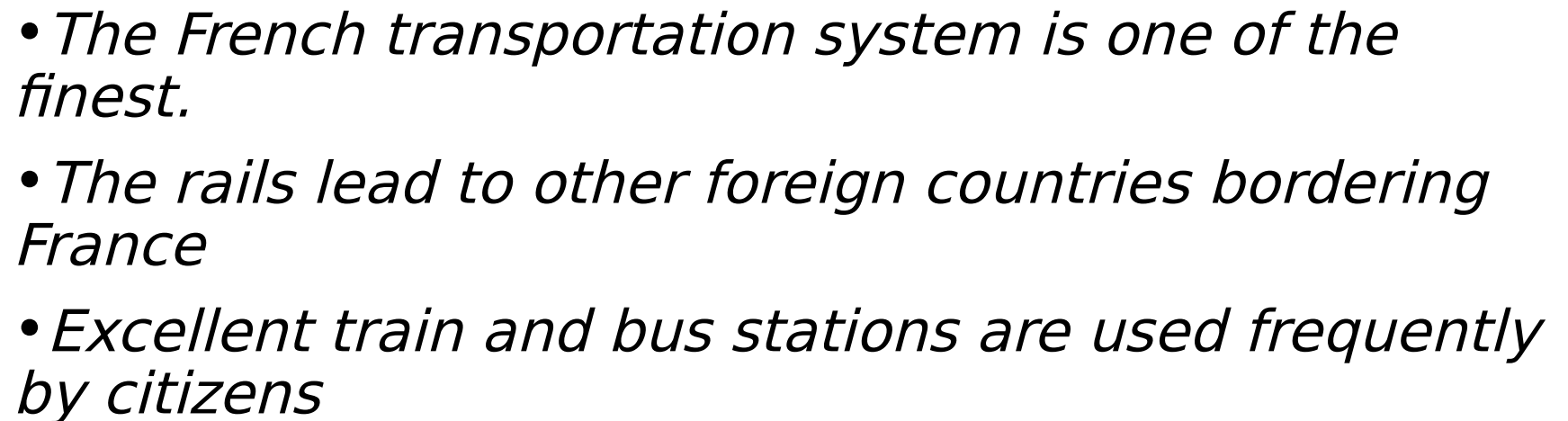
Walking: 2%



Most Convenient Form of Travel in France

- Frances national train system SNCF is a popular and convenient form of travel
- Ticket prices:
Train tickets in France costs about 17.59 euros per 100km







Common Languages and Dialects

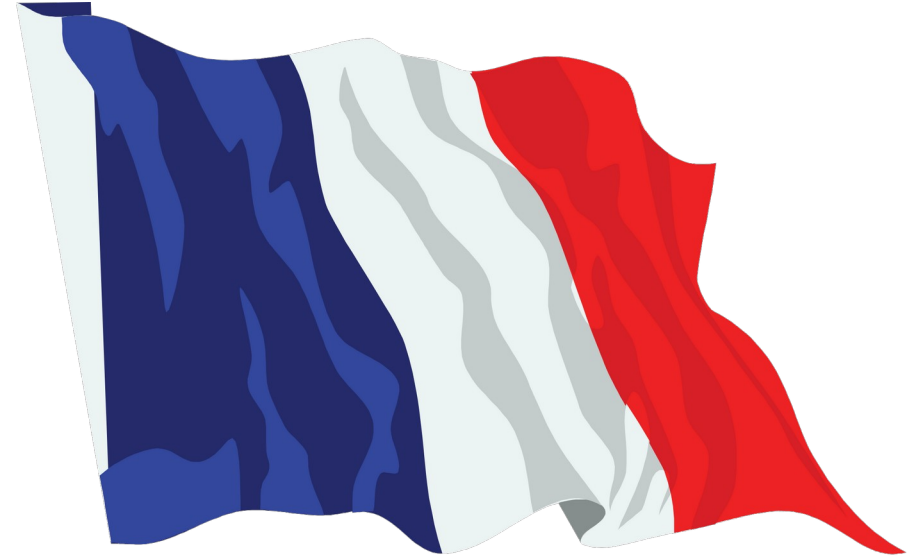
Languages Spoken in France

French is the official language of France

Spoken by 88% of the population

Approximately 74 languages spoken in France

Other than French, English(24%) and then Spanish(9%)



History Behind Languages

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- French became popular because of the Roman's who introduced the Celtic speaking inhabitants to Gaul.
 - Spanish is spoken in French mostly because of immigrants who were attracted by the jobs and new lifestyles in France.

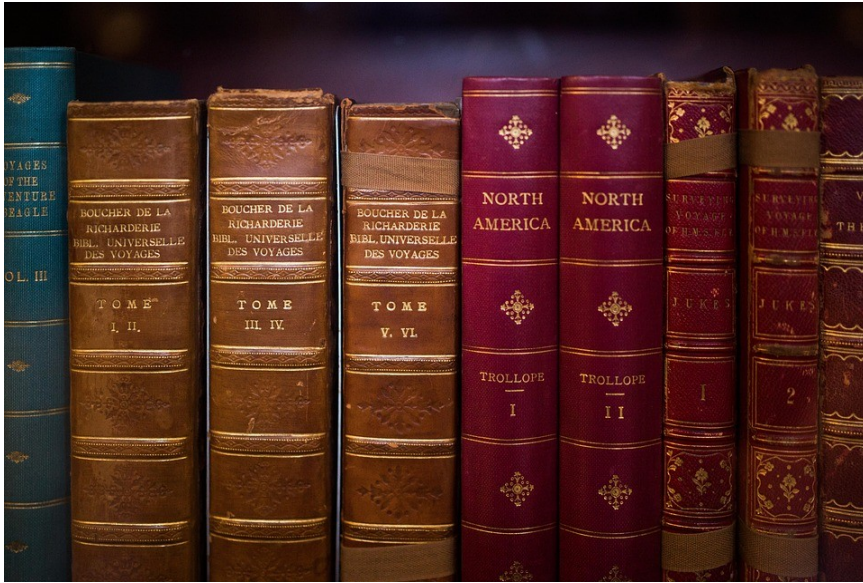
Common Religions

The image shows the interior of a Gothic Revival church. The architecture features high, pointed arches and ribbed vaulting. The ceiling is painted a deep blue with white decorative patterns. The walls are light-colored with intricate carvings and statues of saints. Large, colorful stained glass windows are positioned along the sides and at the altar. The altar itself is ornate, with a large crucifix as the central focus. The overall atmosphere is one of grandeur and religious devotion.

Religions in France

- Catholic: 63-66%,
- Muslim: 7-9%
- Jewish: 0.5-0.75%
- Buddhist: 0.5-0.75%
- Other religions: 0.5-1%
- 23-28% of the population is unaffiliated with any religion.

History Behind Religions



- Catholic: was originally introduced by romans
- Muslim: the government gave protection to hundreds of thousands of Algerians who had fought on the French side in Algeria's 1954-62 war of independence.
- Jewish: Travelled to France
- Buddhist: Monks were sent around to share the teachings of Buddha

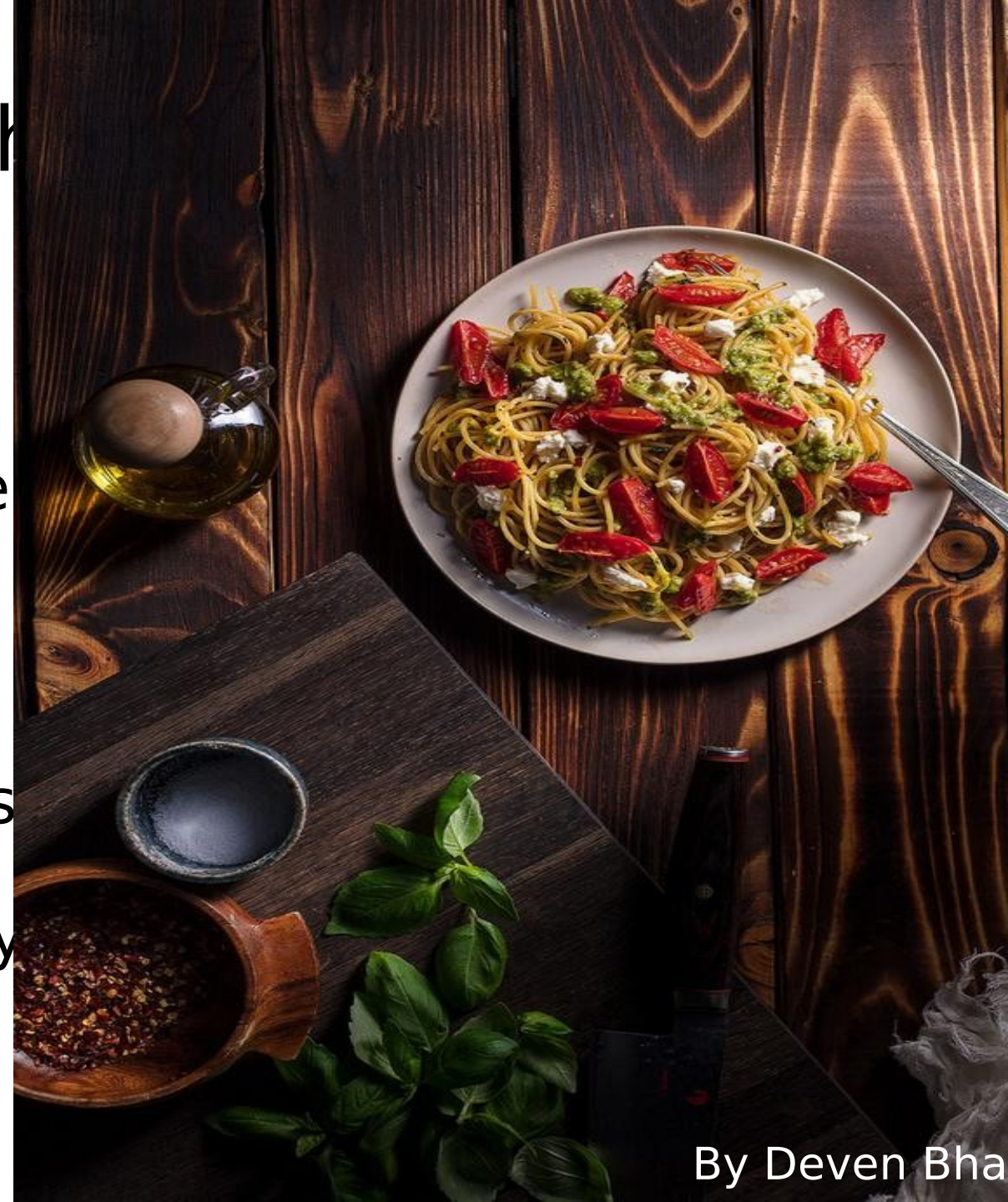


Lunch and French Cheeses

By Deven Bhat

Traditional/ Typical French Lunch

- Lunch in France is often light, consisting of salads and grilled meat or seafood
- Lunch is not the major focus in France. Though this can vary across France because everyone has a different preference in the quantity of food.
- The most traditional a common





By Deven Bhat



Common French Cheeses and Use

By Devan Bhat

Common Cheeses

- Camembert
- Brie de Meaux
- Roquefort
- Munster
- Reblochon
- Pont l'Évêque
- Comté



By Deven Bhat



How Cheese is Used and Served

- A platter is usually served that have at most three cheeses, each symbolising the contrasts of cheese or milk.
- The French use cheese just after main course and before the dessert. In Paris, eating cheese at any time of day—breakfast, lunch, supper, dessert, is



By Deven Bh



By Devan Bhat

History Behind French Food



By Deven Bha

French Food Timeline

Dinning was introduced to society by 1700. A particular room was set aside for a great dining experience. Forks were used by this period, which originated a myth.

The French were consuming more food each year by the 1800s. They ate more potatoes, sugars, meat, and wheat. This demonstrated societies' interest in various foods as they wanted and consumed more progressively.

Cooking was done by highly skilled specialists in the year 1600 BCE. Several spices, such as cumin, cardamom, and others, were used less frequently in French cooking and Currently, France's traditional cooking technique has been overtaken by

The first cook book was published in 1783. After the Middle Ages, it began a shift in French cuisine towards lighter foods and more humble

By Deven Bha



By Deven Bha

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